

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOR., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

NUMBER 9.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

The Grand Old Man Has Either Resigned

OR IS GOING TO VERY SOON.

Conflicting Rumors—The Question of His Successor Attracts Much Attention—Press Comment and Also a Few Facts.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Edinburgh Evening News says unqualifiedly this evening that Mr. Gladstone has resigned and that his resignation will go into effect at Easter. The paper says that the Premiership was offered to Lord Rosebery but he declined it. The position was then offered to Sir Spencer and he accepted it.

The Daily News denies that Mr. Gladstone has resigned, and refuses to waste any space in discussing the idea of any such dissolution of Parliament.

The Standard Conservative says there is no doubt that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone cannot longer be denied, and predicts that he will retire with the disruption of the Liberal party.

The Chronicle says that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone is a matter of the near future.

The Times regards the official denial of the reports of Mr. Gladstone's resignation as equivalent to a decision to postpone what was then virtually determined upon. Lord Rosebery's leadership, the Times adds, would count more than ever in the country than the leadership of any other leader, but it would be necessarily intriguing against the Radicals, who would probably receive the support of the Liberal party.

Henry Laboucane's Truth says: "It would be unwise to ignore facts, but we withdraw from Mr. Gladstone may come at any moment. It depends us therefore to consider his successor. The successor of Mr. Gladstone must be a people's minister. On this depends the question whether the Radicals will have a majority if the constituencies are to rule or to be ruled. Mr. Gladstone's successor must be a commoner. A lord-Premier would very soon break up the Liberal party. Moreover, at the present moment, for the Liberal party to go to battle under a peer would be a sham of a sham. Provided he be a sound Radical and a commoner we care little who succeeds Mr. Gladstone."

Though the condition of Mr. Gladstone's eyes is regarded as a sufficient reason for his wishing to lay down the cares of office, it is not believed to be the real reason for his resignation, if the present report that he resigns are true. Owing to the great age andwaning of physical powers he is unable to withstand the shafts of criticism hurled at him as he was a few years or even a few months ago. Where then they would glance from him as from an armor, they now pierce him; it is also true that he has recently been deeply affected by the comments of his political friends and foes in his course in regard to several party measures. These evidences of ingratitude have pained him severely. In course of withdrawing to Empress Liability it was all of his to own that were amassing for a parliamentary fight against the House of Lords with the ultimate view of compelling the adoption of the hereditary party, has driven the more radical of his adherents to decide that his Democracy has undergone a change, and this accusation they have taken great pains to conceal his ears. The private secretary of the premier will neither affirm or deny the rumors.

The fact that the Earl of Rosebery, who is on his way to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, as Saturday was named a dispatch at Newmarket, and immediately returned to the foreign office, while attracting no attention at the time, is now believed to have had a direct bearing on the question of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. The excuse given out at the time for Lord Rosebery's sudden return was that he was summoned back for a consultation made necessary by the defeat of the British sailors on the west coast of Africa.

Mr. Gladstone was visited today by a physician who remained with him for some time.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—To-day again the session of the Senate was very much spiced by the desire of the Democratic Senators to continue their caucus deliberations on the tariff bill. The adjournment took place at 1:25 p.m., and that was after spending over half an hour in executive session. Nothing of public interest took place in the open session of the Senate, beyond the adoption of a resolution requiring the President to suspend the consideration of the bill until its final report.

General Tarnay and Morris left for Denver to prefer charges against Judge Vann of the board of control. They claim he has been assisting in a political movement against Morris. They are going to demand his discharge.

The effect of the oil was discussed by Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois, and he said that, speaking for himself, as one member of the minority, he stood there to use every constitutional means within his power to defeat any legislation which in his judgment would result in making two kinds of dollars in this country. The passage of this bill, in his opinion, would make two kinds of dollars and cheat a poor man, whose neighbor the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bond) yesterday pleaded for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Springer (Dem.) of Illinois called attention to the statement made by Mr. Blair (Rep.) of New Hampshire that the product of his country was \$2,000,000,000 a year, and that of Mr. Reed (Rep.) of Maine in his speech on the income tax that the manufactures of the world were £200,000,000 and those of the United States £2,000,000—one-third of those of the whole world. These statements, Mr. Springer said, were erroneous. The authority quoted by Mr. Reed, he said, showed that the amount of manufactured names were produced in the United States, Europe and Australia, whose total population was 15,000,000, as against 1,500,000,000, the population of the world's work, with which number the gentleman from Maine made his comparison. The latter show, said Mr. Springer, that the United States manufactures amounted to twelve pounds sterling per capita per annum, while in Belgium they ran as high as seventeen pounds sterling per capita. The statement of Mr. Blair was declared to be also of the truth.

DENVER, Feb. 27.—The Senate majority succeeded in killing the bill to provide for a State bank examiner, by claiming that the oil was not wisely prepared. The two appointments of acting trustees of State institutions were confirmed. The substitute trusteed bill was passed and another sine die resolution was adopted. Senator Fisher introduced a resolution to have several of the Senators present before the bar for debate for saving the hour yesterday to great a quorum. This will come up to-morrow when a lively time is anticipated.

The House received notice that the supreme court had found the new tax penalty bill to be unconstitutional. The Senate resolution to adjourn in to-morrow night was now accepted by the House.

At noon.

READY TO USE.

House and Senate Agree to Adjourn To-day.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

A Trust Deed Bill Passed by the Senate—The New Tax Penalty Bill Declared to be Constitutional.

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As has been said, the details of the organization remain to be settled at the brokers' meeting. One thing is certain. The exchange will be started, and it will be started in such a way and under such conditions as will avoid reasonable criticism as much as possible and will secure the general and early co-operation which is necessary to its success.

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Musical Club Concert.

Tuesday the Colorado Springs Musical Club gave its first concert of the season. Four have been given during the winter and it is out just to congratulate and commend the management upon the high order of music furnished our people. The concert was opened by James Scott of Denver. Mr. Y. O. Jones of the city and Mr. Seaman accompanied. The audience was quite good and the concert, though in keeping with the exacting ones that have preceded.

Now Devoted to Advancing the Cause of Bimetallism.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Globe says that Emperor William is giving a great deal of attention to the subject of bimetallism and is bringing all his influence to bear to prevent a further rise in the price of silver.

A CRITICAL ARTICLE.

One Likely to be Filed Against Ex-Adjutant Artz.

COPPER, Feb. 27.—Governor Lewelling announced to-day that he had accepted the resignation of Adjutant-General Artz to take effect as soon as the affairs of the office could be put in shape to make the transfer to his successor. He expressed great confidence in the honesty of Artz, expressing the opinion that he was deserving of censure only for the expense of his business methods.

W. C. Bauer, the man who it was alleged drew a voucher for \$8 which Artz changed to \$80, made a statement to-day in which he said that the voucher signed by him and which Artz cashed was for \$8. Artz evidently raised it to \$80, the amount he drew on it from the treasury.

No criminal charges have yet been filed against Artz, but one action will be in a few days. There are twenty actions for Artz's sake.

The Kearnsite Inquiry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The investigation began yesterday by the board of inquiry appointed by Secretary Herbert, incurred into the wreckage of the old Kearnsite Kearnsite on Roncalli Road on Feb. 26, was concluded this morning in the court martial room at the Brooklyn navy yard, Rear-Admiral Graeter presiding and Judge Advocate G. J. Kelly asked the questions. Rear-Admiral Oscar F. Stanton was the first witness. He stated the Kearnsite before and after the Kearnsite had struck the reef. The account did not differ from what was told by him when he arrived here with the other survivors last week on the City of Paris. He stated Commander Heymann said to him that he, the commander, would remain on the ship until the last man had left, and he did so. There were two calamitous days to be taken off when the admiral left the Kearnsite.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.

Liberal and Broad-Gauge Lines for the Brokers' Organization.

An Investigation in Progress With Mixed Results.

GOLDEN, Colo., Feb. 27.—The investigation at the reform school has now begun. Secretary J. H. Guerin said, examining the books this morning, while the remaining witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon. The bookseller, Mr. Jackson, ex-member of the board of control, and drawn, or say, and mislabeled, the name of his predecessor. Mrs. Law's testimony was of such nature that the representatives of the press were excluded. As virtually filed the defense. The board of control then suspended Superintendent Morris and appointed Assistant-Superintendent, "Actor to act in his place," a new appointment.

General Tarnay and Morris left for Denver to prefer charges against Judge Vann of the board of control.

This morning, when we sat in the committee, the committee will be attended, the committee will present a plan for organization, which will be open to amendment or the adoption of those present.

In the meantime the committee is very busily engaged in doing the necessary preliminary work, and is holding daily sessions. It is known that the general sentiment of the committee is decided against the plan of a broad and exclusive club, and the co-operation of the brokers of the city as a whole is earnestly desired and expected. The general sentiment is against the appointment of Mrs. E. D. Wilson, and Mr. W. C. Bauer, who had been suggested as now considered excessive. The sentiment also favors unanimously such rules and regulations as will protect customers and bids out without stocks from the market.

The discussion has also been made that there should be an associate member of the board of control.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—About 5,000 Boston unemployed gathered on Boston Common this afternoon. A large force of police were present, but there was no disorder. Morrison L. Swift, notched the crowd that the city authorities had decided to permit, any speculating in the Common, and required the assembly to form in line and march.

Mr. A. L. Demarest of Mississippi then proceeded to discuss the features of the bill, and had no objection in a single instance, with those who favored the coinage of bimetallic with which to meet the government's obligations and not with those who favored the use of bonds to secure the necessary funds. Mr. Allen directed a few shafts toward Congressmen Patterson of Tennessee and Tamm, who had occasion to repudiate "so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Allen, "the apology which the gentleman from Tennessee is said to have made for me and my sort in responding to ex-Mayor Brewster's speech in New York lately."

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Soon after meeting, the House went into committee of the whole on the 3-cent coinage bill.

Mr. Powers (Rep.) of California was the first speaker. He favored free coinage of silver, because three-fourths of the people of the Seven California districts wanted it, and he believed it to be his duty to represent their views.

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It was voted that Mayor Mathews be requested to issue a permit for an outdoor meeting on the Common next Saturday evening.

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BEATEN IN BATTLE.

British Marines Ambushed by African
Save Dealers.

GAVIA—THE SCENE OF WAR.

Shot Down by Hidden Foes—Details of
the Disaster Leaking Out, But Full
Particulars of the Fight are
not yet Known.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The rumors in circulation yesterday, based on ciphered messages from Batturst, West Africa, that a number of British officers and sailors had been killed in a battle with a savage band on the West coast, were confirmed by official dispatches received to-day. The first intimation of the disaster was given to the public through the receipt by the wife of a paymaster on board H. M. gunboat Widgeon of a telegram saying that British sailors had been put to fight it in an encounter with natives.

This morning more explicit dispatches were received. They state that the cruiser Baigie, the flagship of the British squadron on the West African coast, commanded by Rear Admiral Jefford, and the gunboat Widgeon, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander William S. Seward, arrived yesterday at Batturst, capital of the British West African colony of Gambia. Though the Admiralty officials refused this morning to make public their conclusions, it was learned that the sailors of these two vessels had been defeated on shore.

Further details leaked out to-day which showed that among parties from the Widgeon and Baigie had been sent ashore to punish Chief Nokissia, a notorious slave-trader, who had been carrying away and selling into slavery numbers of natives of the villages in that section of the coast over which he ruled.

The sailors landed in force, marched some distance inland, and in a fight with Nokissia's warriors, were repulsed with the loss of three officers and 20 men killed and 57 wounded. The dominating feature of the defeat of the British sailors is the fact that Nokissia's men were comparatively few and armed with primitive rifles. Factual but the reputation of being a fearless and desperate fighter, but no doubt was entertained of the ability of the landing force to put him and his "owers to flight."

Further details of the disaster were received this afternoon. The force which landed near Batturst was composed of the crew of both the Baigie and Widgeon. They went ashore fully equipped for a march inland, and for remaining astores for some time. Several machine guns were taken ashore with provisions for four days and an ample supply of ammunition. A reserve force was left at the landing place, which was protected by the guns of the cruiser and the gunboat.

The beginning of the march disclosed no signs of armed natives, but when the sailors had advanced several miles inland, near Batturst, was composed of me from both the Baigie and Widgeon. They went ashore fully equipped for a march inland, and for remaining astores for some time. Several machine guns were taken ashore with provisions for four days and an ample supply of ammunition. A reserve force was left at the landing place, which was protected by the guns of the cruiser and the gunboat.

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Later this afternoon the Admiralty received a despatch from Admiral Jefford on board the flagship, Baigie, at Batturst, dated yesterday, and practically confirming the stories current concerning the disaster. The Admiralty said that the landing force was under the command of Captain Gamble and that the carriers, by their destruction, caused the loss of all the stored ammunition taken along for the use of the landing parties, and so the supply of water, it is reported, that the sailors upon reaching the camp, a native habitation, pushed forward and captured two villages which were defended by shotguns. They occupied these villages throughout the following night, placing the machine guns at points of vantage.

The loss of the water and ammunition, however, made Captain Gamble decide to return to his ship with the intention of re-embarking his force. This movement was begun early the next morning and the column was on its way back when the sailors were suddenly attacked on a slope. The fire was so severe and the savages were so well concealed in the bushes that the British were unable to dislodge them and were quickly routed.

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Still later reports were received from Batturst by the admiralty late this afternoon which makes it appear that the disaster to the British force was greater than the first accounts indicated. The earlier dispatches which placed the large party of natives, mentioned the West India regiment, as having supported the sailors in their movement against the savages, being chief, but the later message did not. It now transpires that the expedition was composed of detachments of marines and seamen from the Raigie and the Widgeon and a detachment of the West India regiment.

The latest dispatches say that in addition to those of the party killed and wounded, a ready account of 100, a number of marines and part of the West India infantry detachment are missing, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. The Indians at the admiralty office are informed by Rear-Admiral Jefford that another and much more formidable execution is making preparations to march inland to search for the missing men and avenge the death of their comrades who were slain in ambush by Nokissia's followers.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Latest News from El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 2.—The Johnson company has resumed mining in main shaft on the Game Creek. The vein matter does exceeding well, our is rather low grade. It is expected to find better ore with depth.

W. S. Stratton has seven contracts to work on claims adjoining the Independence. The contractors are working nine hours and paying the men in excess of the \$8 per day.

The machine for the new plan on the Independence has just arrived. The shaft house is completed and it will take a few days to get the machine set for which time the miners start to work with a force.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATE:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE	\$3.00
Per annum..... \$36 Six months..... \$18	
Three months..... \$15 One month..... \$5	
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE	
Per annum..... \$12.50 Six months..... \$6.25	
Three months..... \$5.00	

ADVERTISING

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The action of the House of Lords on the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils bill, and the action of Mr. Gladstone on their action, are differently regarded from different points of view.

The Liberals say the Lords have

backed down on the Parish Councils

bill, the Conservatives say that Mr.

Gladstone has started a contest with

the peers. We incline to believe that

there is truth in both statements.

Probably neither the Lords nor Mr. Gladstone care to have Parliament divided

on the issue of the veto power of the

House of Peers. The lords do not want

it, for they have a power now which

it is possibly to be taken away from them

on an appeal to the country. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, having sworn

to do or die by home rule, does not

want that issue shelved indefinitely and

another issue of perhaps greater im-

portance, and one which in Eng-

land would excite a larger division of

passion, make the dividing line between

the parties. Therefore the lords have

consented to some things in the Parish

Councils bill which at first they rejected;

and on its part Mr. Gladstone has taken

quite modify the amendments which

were made by the peers and submitted

gently to the lords, but to the ruin of the

Employer's Liability scheme.

England is a great country for pre-

dicts, and the love of a Lord is deeply

rooted in the Constitution of the Eng-

land people. A great many things exist

in England simply because they have ex-

isted since a time when the memory of

man runned not to the contrary. Not

withstanding this inherent reverence for

tradition, the time seems to

have come when either a majority or a

large minority of the British voters want

the chamber of hereditary legislators abolished.

We have no sympathy with those in

this country who favor the abolition of

the House of Lords simply because the

members are lords. We don't want

voters in this country, but they may be

a very good thing in any or every other

country. They must be judged by the

circumstances, not of our country, but

of their own.

There is a good deal to be said on

both sides of this question. There is no

doubt that some of the hereditary legis-

lators are unfit for their places, but on

the other hand there is no doubt that a

good many of them are very able states-

men, the loss of whose services to the

State would be a serious one. It may

be said that a few able peers could

easily be returned to the House of Com-

mons, but that is not exactly true, and if

it were, there are some who would not

join the lords if they could.

Without pronouncing an opinion upon

the question whether the present upper

house in Great Britain is a useful body

or merely an obstruction in the path of

progress, it may be said without hesita-

tion that the members of the "House of

Lords," without substituting anything

in its place, would be a very dangerous

experiment for the people of Eng-

land. Without any written Constitution,

without a legislative body in their legisla-

ture, without any actual power of ac-

tivation in the nominal executive head of

the nation, and without any Supreme

Court to determine the validity of laws

upon settled principles, there would be

no checks and balances in the govern-

ment; the House of Commons would re-

flect the people's will; the "tyranny of

majorities" would be tremen-

dously enhanced; the continuity of British poli-

cy, as we, as at home, would gradu-

ally, if not suddenly, be destroyed; and

we could see the anomalous political

phenomenon of an Empire governed by an irresponsible democracy. The results

of similar experiments in history, even

on a much smaller scale, have not been

encountered.

As the two nations stand now, the

United States have a much more stable

system of government than Great Brit-

ain; and the abolition of the Upper

House, without putting in its place a

Chamber possessed of large and real

powers, would take away nearly all the

remaining stability of the already shaky

"British Constitution."

Little or nothing has been done even

in the way of serious discussion, towards

a plan for a new Legislative Chamber to

take the place of the Peers. It would

be elective, of course, but on what basis

no one knows. No definite plan, so far

as we know, has been formulated. The

most serious difficulty to face would be

the reluctance of the House of Commons

to part with any really important pow-

ers. The possible new Senate would

be a creature of the House in any even-

t, and could be abolished by act of the

House at any time. As for our way of

making organic law—by Constitutional

Convention and referendum—it is not

likely to be adopted.

used in England, and probably would

not be seriously thought of in a crisis.

Whether the British will go away with

the House of Peers, we don't know, but

we incline to think that they will not

improve their form of government

or contribute to the permanent welfare of

the nation.

THE WASHINGTON CELEBRATIONS.

The birthday of our first President

seems to be observed with increasing

than decreasing interest, as the years go by.

In this State it is a legal

holiday; and that at least causes the

attention of the business world to the fact

of the anniversary. This year the day was

celebrated in this city as it should be,

thanks to the G. A. R. The exercises at

the High school were impressive, and

Dr. Grogg's oration a most suggestive

discourse. In other parts of the country

the day was observed almost every-

where.

Such days, properly observed, are nur-

series of patriotic exercises.

There was a time when American orators, on specia

occasions, were given to spreading eng-

agement among the existing institutions or distrust of popu-

lar government. Later, we got the

"spread eagle" and have made less

use of it, though we still have it.

Mr. Glascott has started a contest with

the peers. We incline to believe that

there is truth in both statements.

Probably neither the lords nor Mr. Glad-

stone care to have Parliament divided

on the issue of the veto power of the

House of Peers. The lords do not want

it, for they have a power now which

it is possibly to be taken away from them

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Councils bill which at first they rejected;

and on its part Mr. Gladstone has taken

quite modify the amendments which

were made by the peers and submitted

gently to the lords, but to the ruin of the

Employer's Liability scheme.

It is not like Lincoln, not because he lived so

long, but because his character does

not appear to us in the same way. He

had no vicious humor; he was cere-

monious, formal, stately; we cannot im-

agine him putting his foot on the table and telling vulgar stories. Still he

was human; some times was overbearing

but his rare anger was something awfu

lly terrible. His love of sport brings him closer to us. As we study him, and begin to see the

humanity in him, in his passion and strength

of his nature, it is only then that we ap-

preciate his marvels as a "reformer."

The organization of the mining bro-

kers of this city into an exchange will un-
doubtedly accomplish much good.

The immediate effect will be the protection

of customers against unscrupulous

Literary Department

TWO "NATIONAL STORIES."

The Christian Recovery of Spain, and the Story of Japan.

The series of "Stories of the Nations" which the Messrs. Putnam are now publishing, and have been, for two years or more, is one of the most uneven, in point of the merit of the several volumes, that has ever been issued. Some of them, like Mr. Ragozin's on the Oriental nations, Professor Yazyev's "Alexander's Empire," and Professor Rawlinson's "Carthage," are monographs which are made of what may be called stories longer to be; while others, like Miss Eadie's "Mexico" and Dr. Duffey's "Mexican Republics," are more of what they ought not to be—"awful examples" which ought to serve as a warning to a who come after.

As it happens, the two best issues in the series are striking examples of the worst and best styles. The "Story of Japan" is for the first 200 pages the more than a dreary catalogue of unpronounceable names, and uninteresting dates, and the rest of the book is not much better. The author was "advised" by the Japanese Minister of Education, as we are told on the title page; but he is not doing a good Japanese education methods. There is only a bare reference to the fact that a new Constitution was promulgated in 1868. There is not even a summary of the provisions. In fact, there is very little about modern Japan. The word "missionary" is not in the index of the book, and the only reference to education is under the head of "prehistoric times." The "new Japan"—the story of universities and churches and culture as such—new experiments in government, of progressive civilization is scarcely referred to at all.

If anybody prefers unattractive chronologies to tales, and one is of names like Takakura, Akiyama, Go-Toba, Tsuchimikado, Junzoku, Daigo, etc., and so on page after page—so the history, to some, anecdotes, and recent facts, and they will like the book, otherwise it will be found useless.

It is a relief and a pleasure to turn from such a dreary performance as Mr. Murray's to the story of "The Christian Recovery of Spain," as told by Mr. Henry Ward. What is one of the very best tomes yet issued in the whole series. Mr. Ward has to deal with one lot of names, too, with the very squares of Alonso and Pedro and Enriques for a dozen or more successive generations, and the chroniclers do not give him any as familiar—there are such as—those of Japan. But Mr. Ward has the sense of proportion, and the eye to seize the main point of a thing, he can tell a story, and jest of a joke humor; so that the narrative is never dull, and no one will lose contact with touches of human nature that makes the whole work live.

There are many quotations in the volume which make space for just a short selection from Mr. Ward's preface:

"The nation's historian is Mariana, the result, who wrote his great history, first in Latin, then in Spanish, in the first decade of the seventeenth century." This history has become a classic for its style, which is of the highest and most elevated. Castilian—simple, dignified, rich, and picturesque. It is to Spanish, as to the world, equal to the most in richness of narrative and in imagination."

"Except that it is not to be trusted for any single act or care, Mariana is otherwise the best of historians. His style is admirable, though in parts careless and diffuse. He has caught the spirit of narration. His speech is who cares whether they were converted by the very persons in whose mouths they are?—are full of eloquence. He has the art of story telling in perfection, with a true proportion of impressiveness dueing on occasions which are to be dignified professors of fiction which would be accepted for the like. We can truly say that, for us, he is among the masters of the Castilian tongue."

What is here said of Mariana's style is true only in one respect of Mr. Ward's own. "He has caught the spirit of narrative," he is saying but it is true, and his concession sometimes gives to his style a character of ruggedness.

There have been a ready two stories about Spain in this series—the "Story of Spain," by E. B. and Susan Hale—a tame and rather poor performance; and "The Moors in Spain," by Stanley Lane-Poole—a more interesting volume. But this story, from the Spanish side, of the Christian recovery of Spain, from the great victory of Tarifa over Robert the Gothic in 712 to the conquest of Granada in 1492, has never been told before. It is the story, not only of the recovery of the territory from the Moors, but of the unification of the Spanish nation—if even yet it may properly be called a nation which is still such a heterogeneous conglomerate of Castilian, Gothic, Basque, Gascon, Catalan, Moor, Berber, Galician, and a dozen more strains of blood.

There are a good many things in this story which will surprise the general reader. One of them is the spirit of sturdy independence manifested by the Spanish commons in the middle ages—a spirit in which they were fully abreast of their English and Flemish colleagues.

Its Daily Bread.

When the poet came down to breakfast, he was as ugly as if he had been having a bad night. And, in fact, with everything to break his heart. He looked about him, and an exclamation at last, the language repeated.

"I don't care to hear anything more about that man," she said, "and I want you to stop it."

He groaned after her.

"I will knock a hole in the floor if I do," he retorted, and she left the table.

—*Editor Free Press.*

One Alternative.

When a boy is interested in what he is saying, it is hard for him to know how he says it.

"Now, Tommy," said the schoolmistress, "you know an' say, 'Why done it?' That isn't right."

"We, then, Will, lied a bout it," said Tommy.—Chicago News.

WRITING GREAT PLAYS.

THE MOST POPULAR FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY.

Reminiscences Sketches by Senator Dawes.
Dan C. Webster's "Four Fingers,"
Ingraham, the Late George W. Childs and
Tom Reed—Advice to Young Writers.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The manager of one of the most vice-free and profitable American periodicals, a weekly, recently by a writer of considerable repute, the most popular form of literature, at least for magazines, is at the present time, according to his experience, and the report of many others, "lectures on life, on society, on fashion, on interesting, picturesque and anecdotic descriptions of men and women who are now or who have been within the present century prominent in the public eye." It was supposed, for instance, that year ago, of lectures about Napoleon Bonaparte had been written and published, and that at the present time those who care to know anything of that master may now consult the authentic histories of his life.

But a short sketch containing some composite trivial anecdotes was the most recent in France, and to the surprise of the editor of the magazine he found that the publication revealed this intense interest did not exist, and catering to that interest there came a vast quantity of material respecting Bonaparte which the public received with avidity, and which elicited a popular interest as, until the publication of a drama in which Bonaparte was the central figure.

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CRIPPLE CREEK.

The C. O. D. gives a Surprise Party to its Owners.

GROUSE VOLTAIR STRIKES.

The Southern Country Exciting Much Interest—Good Progress Being Made with Both Railroads—A Bernard Creek Strike.